

# Fixed Costs and Steep Improvement Curves

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### Fixed Costs Contribute to Steeper Curves

- Purpose of Study:
  - Does the amortization of fixed costs over low quantities contribute to steeper cost curves?
- Methodology:
  - Derived Fixed/Variable CER from F-18A/B data and compared the CER results for various aircraft quantity profiles
- Conclusions:
  - Low build-up rates create steeper bottom-line learning curves
  - Learning and rate curves may not always mimic fixed and variable curves



#### **Fixed Cost**

- Fixed Costs Include
  - Program Support Tasks, e.g., Program and Business Management
  - Lot charges, e.g., Set-up, Lot testing
  - Level of effort tasks in Engineering, Manufacturing Engineering, Quality
  - Overhead expenses
  - Administrative and travel expenses



### F-22 Supplier Curves Reflect Effects of Fixed Cost With Low Quantities

- Suppliers estimated learning curves from history, then applied fixed costs and spread over quantities
  - Proposals demonstrate the resultant learning curves shown

Supplier A 75%

Supplier B 75%

Supplier C 74.5%

Supplier D 74.8%



#### Low F-22 Quantities Affect Supplier Curves

• F-22 Supplier Quantities are significantly lower than recent fighter production quantities

F-22

2, 6, 10, 16, 24, 36

F-16

27, 110, 169, 200, 198

F-15

30, 62, 72, 132, 108

F-18

9, 25, 79, 87, 126



#### Low F-22 Quantities Affect Supplier Curves

• White paper by L.J. Pierce of LMTAS indicates that as the percentage of fixed costs increase the resultant learning curves are steeper

Variable	<b>Total Cost Curve if Fixed Cost is % Total</b>			
Cost Curve	<u>20%</u>	<u>40%</u>	<u>60%</u>	
80%	<b>75%</b>	<b>70%</b>	65%	
<b>85%</b>	80%	<b>74%</b>	<b>68%</b>	
90%	84%	<b>78%</b>	<b>71%</b>	
95%	89%	82%	<b>74%</b>	



- AFCAA analysis based on F-18 Airframe CER supports steeper curves for lower production build-up rates
  - •Derived F-18 Airframe Fixed/ Variable CER
  - •Ran F-18 Fixed/Variable CER for different quantity build-up rates
- Calculated fixed, variable, and total costs for each build-up.
  - Derived bottom line improvement curve slopes for total costs.

#### F-18 AIRFRAME FIXED & VARIABLE

Derived Variable/Fixed CER for F-18 Airframe \$

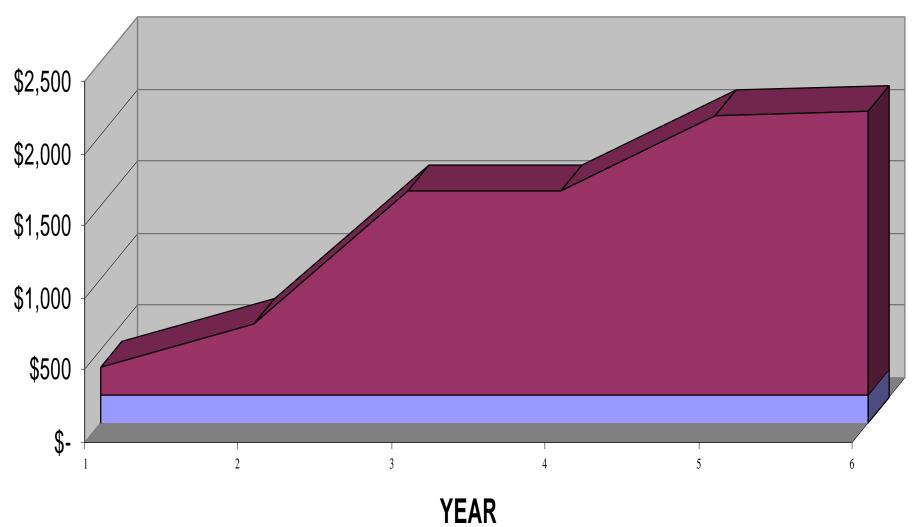
Lot Avg Cost  $(M) = T1 \times (midpt)^b + Fixed Cost/Lot Qty$ 

• RB-SQ=99.77 COEF VAR= 2.08%



# F-18 AIRFRAME FIXED & VARIABLE TOTAL COSTS (\$M)

■ FIXED ■ VARIABLE





	F-18 A/B	Fixed % of
	<b>QTY</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
PRTV	9	48%
Lot 1	25	27%
Lot 2	79	12%
Lot 3	87	12%
Lot 4	126	9%
Lot 5	<u>135</u>	9%
	<del>461</del>	

**Resultant Total Cost Improvement Curve 82.1%** 



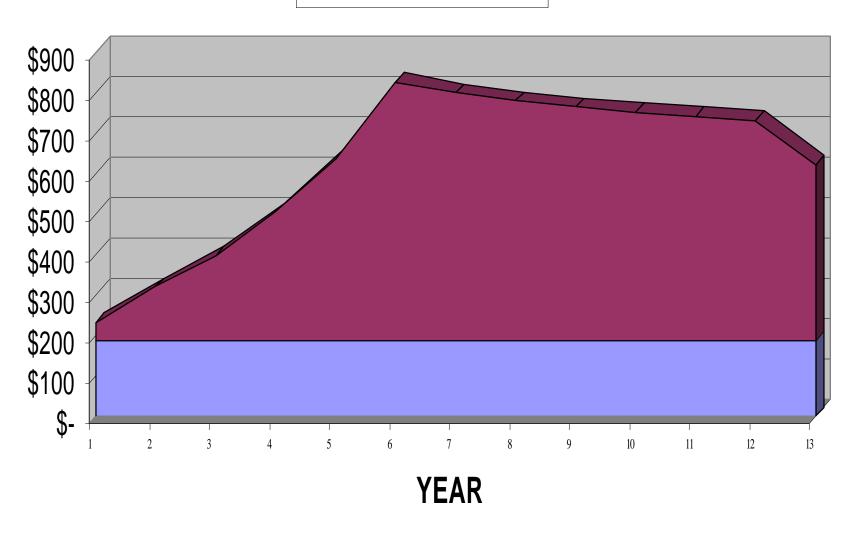
	F-18 A/B	Fixed % of	F-22	Fixed % of
	<u>QTY</u>	<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>QTY</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
PRTV	9	48%	2	80%
Lot 1	25	27%	6	58%
Lot 2	<b>79</b>	12%	10	47%
Lot 3	87	12%	16	37%
Lot 4	126	9%	24	29%
Lot 5	135	9%	36	23%
Lot 6			36	23%
Lot 7			36	24%
Lot 8			36	24%
Lot 9			36	25%
Lot 10			36	25%
Lot 11			36	25%
Lot 12	_		<u>29</u>	<b>30%</b>
	461		339	

Resultant Total Cost Improvement Curves F-18 = 82.1% F-22 = 76.8%



### F-22 PROFILE F-18 AIRFRAME FIXED & VARIABLE TOTAL COSTS (\$M)

■ FIXED ■ VARIABLE





F-18 A/B Fixed % of F-15 A/B Fixed % of

	<b>QTY</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>	QTY	<b>Total Cost</b>
PRTV	9	48%	30	24%
Lot 1	25	27%	62	14%
Lot 2	79	12%	<b>72</b>	13%
Lot 3	87	12%	108	10%
Lot 4	126	9%	24	11%
Lot 5	<u>135</u>	9%	<u>108</u>	10%
	461		<b>404</b>	



	F-18 A/B Fixed % of		F-14	Fixed % of	
	<u>QTY</u>	<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>QTY</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>	
PRTV	9	48%	26	26%	
Lot 1	25	27%	48	17%	
Lot 2	<b>79</b>	12%	48	18%	
Lot 3	87	12%	50	18%	
Lot 4	126	9%	80	13%	
Lot 5	135	9%	86	13%	
Lot 6			45	22%	
Lot 7	_		<u>44</u>	23%	
	461		427		

Resultant Total Cost Improvement Curves F-18 = 82.1% F-14 = 90.3%



	F-18 A/B	Fixed % of	F-16 A/B	Fixed % of
	<u>QTY</u>	<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>QTY</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
PRTV	9	48%	27	24%
Lot 1	25	27%	110	9%
Lot 2	<b>79</b>	12%	169	<b>7</b> %
Lot 3	87	12%	200	6%
Lot 4	126	9%	198	6%
Lot 5	<u>135</u>	9%	<u>169</u>	8%
	<del>461</del>		<b>873</b>	

Resultant Total Cost Improvement Curves F-18 = 82.1% F-16 = 88.3%



	F-18 A/B	Fixed % of	F-18 E/F	Fixed % of
	QTY	<b>Total Cost</b>	QTY	<b>Total Cost</b>
PRTV	9	48%	12	41%
Lot 1	25	27%	20	31%
Lot 2	<b>79</b>	12%	<b>30</b>	25%
Lot 3	87	12%	36	23%
Lot 4	126	9%	42	21%
Lot 5	135	9%	48	19%
Lot 6			48	20%
Lot 7			48	20%
Lot 8			48	20%
Lot 9			48	21%
<b>Lot 10</b>			48	21%
Lot 11			48	21%
<b>Lot 12</b>			48	21%
Lot 13	_		<u>24</u>	36%
	461		<del>54</del> 8	

Resultant Total Cost Improvement Curves F-18A/B = 82.1% F-18E/F = 88.6%



	F-18 A/B	Fixed % of	V-22	Fixed % of
	QTY	<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>QTY</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
PRTV	9	48%	5	60%
Lot 1	25	27%	7	54%
Lot 2	<b>79</b>	12%	7	55%
Lot 3	87	12%	10	48%
Lot 4	126	9%	20	32%
Lot 5	135	9%	26	28%
Lot 6			39	21%
Lot 7			39	22%
Lot 8			39	23%
Lot 9			39	23%
Lot 10			34	26%
Lot 11			30	29%
Lot 12			30	29%
Lot 13			32	28%
Lot 14			32	28%
Lot 15			30	<b>30%</b>
<b>Lot 16</b>			<b>30</b>	30%
Lot 17	<u>—</u>		<u>9</u>	<b>59%</b>
	461		4 <del>5</del> 8	



Alibi						
	F-18 A/B	Fixed % of	JSF		Fixed % of	
	<u>QTY</u>	<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>QTY</b>		<b>Total Cost</b>	
PRTV	9	48%	4		67%	
Lot 1	25	27%	24		27%	
Lot 2	79	12%	42		19%	
Lot 3	87	12%	<b>72</b>		13%	
Lot 4	126	9%	94		11%	
Lot 5	135	9%	120	366	9%	76.3%
Lot 6			156		8%	
Lot 7			194		6%	
Lot 8			194		<b>7</b> %	
Lot 9			194		<b>7</b> %	
Lot 10			194		<b>7</b> %	
Lot 11			194		<b>7</b> %	
Lot 12			194		<b>7</b> %	
Lot 13			194		<b>7</b> %	
Lot 14			170		8%	
Lot 15			146		10%	
Lot 16			146		10%	
Lot 17			146		10%	
Lot 18			143		10%	
Lot 19			110		13%	
Lot 20			110		13%	
Lot 21	_		<u>11</u>		60%	
	461		2852			



#### Resultant Total Cost Improvement Curve Slopes

F22 F15 F18 F14

76.8% 87.7% 82.1% 90.3%

F16 F18E/F V-22 JSF

88.3% 88.6% 84.9% 87.1%



#### Learning/Rate Curves

• Typically Cost Analysts have used Learning/Rate Curves to account for fixed costs

Lot Avg Cost (M) = T1 x (midpt)<sup>b</sup> x (rate)  $^{r}$ 

• Will the above analysis performed with Learning/Rate curves yield similar results to those obtained using Fixed & Variable curves?



# Fixed/Variable vs. Learning/Rate

- Derived F-18 Airframe CER based on a learning curve with rate adjustment
  - •Ran Learning/Rate CER for various quantity build-up rates
- Calculated total costs for each build-up.
  - •Derived bottom line improvement curve slopes for total costs.
- Resultant bottom line slopes are significantly different in some cases than fixed/variable slopes



# F-18 Airframe Fixed/Variable vs. Learning/Rate

Derived Variable/Fixed CER for F-18 Airframe \$

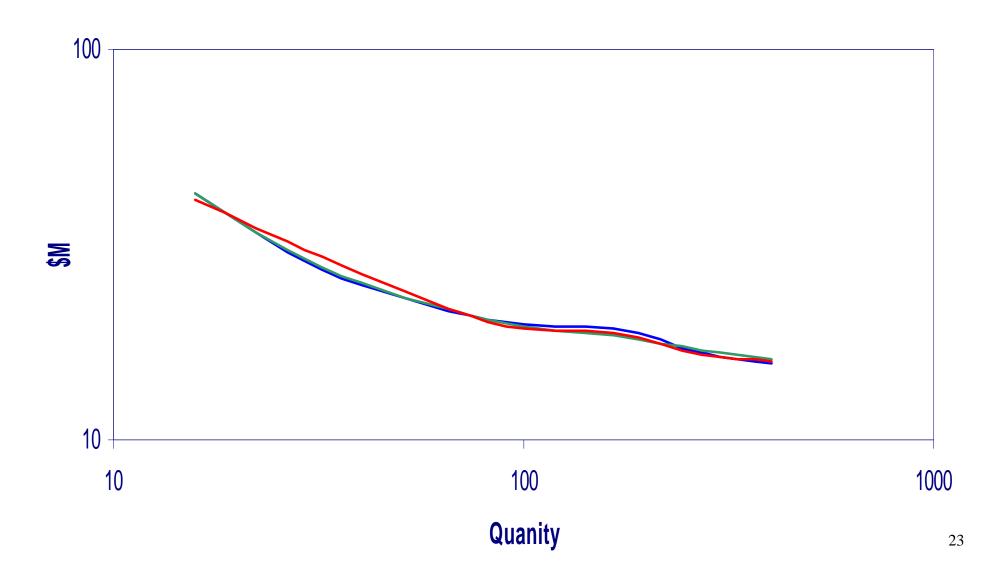
• Derived Learning/Rate CER for F-18 Airframe\$

```
Unit Cost (M) = 88.8 x (midpt)<sup>-0.051</sup> (rate)<sup>-0.288</sup>
Learning Slope = 96.5% Rate Slope = 81.9%
RB-SQ=98.03 COEF VAR= 7.01%
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# F-18 Airframe Fixed/Variable vs. Learning/Rate

— F18 ACTUALS — F18 FIX/VAR — F18 LRN/RATE





#### Resultant Slopes Fixed/Variable vs. Learning/Rate

	F22	F15	F18	F14	
FIXED/VAR	76.8%	87.7%	82.1%	90.3%	
LRN/RATE	84.4%	87.0%	82.0%	92.1%	
	F16	F18E/F	V-22	JSF	
FIXED/VAR	88.3%	88.6%	84.9%	87.1%	
LRN/RATE	87.2%	91.1%	89.3%	89.1%	



#### **Conclusions**

- Resultant learning curves reflect a steeper curve for the F-22 build-up than for other historical programs with larger quantities in the early lots and faster build-up rates
- It is improper to use learning only to estimate curves which include fixed costs
- Beware -- the application of learning/rate curves to procurement profiles drastically different from history may not always mimic learning curves with fixed costs